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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the recommendations on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum and on the Millennium Development Goals

Information received from Governments

Russian Federation**

Summary

The present report contains the information on International Workshop on Perspectives of Relationships between Indigenous Peoples and Industrial Companies, held in Salekhard, Russian Federation, from 2 and 3 July 2007. The Workshop was co-organized by the Administration of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, with support from the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation.

* E/C.19/2008/1.

** The submission of the present document was delayed in order to include the most recent information.

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I. Introduction

1. The International Workshop on Perspectives of Relationships between Indigenous Peoples and Industrial Companies was held in Salekhard, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Russian Federation, on 2 and 3 July 2007.

2. The Workshop was co-organized by the Administration of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (RAIPON) and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, with support from the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation.

3. Since its inception, the Permanent Forum has called on all actors to assist in the implementation of its public policy recommendations, and in this sense, has seen the potential for the private sector to contribute to the improvement of the situation of indigenous peoples. The meeting was held in this spirit and benefited from the participation of members of the Permanent Forum, indigenous experts from around the world, representatives of the Government of the Russian Federation and of the local government of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, representatives of civil society organizations and Russian business leaders.

4. Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the other participants of the Workshop expressed their appreciation to the government of the Autonomous Region of Yamal-Nenets for sponsoring and hosting the meeting; to RAIPON and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum for co-organizing it; and to the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation for their generous support and cooperation.

5. Participants paid tribute to the Nenets, Khanti and Selkup indigenous peoples of the area and thanked them for their traditional welcome.

II. Adoption of the agenda, election of officers and attendance

6. The agenda was adopted (see annex I) and Sergey Kharychi, President of RAIPON and Chairman of the State Duma of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, and Pavel Sulyandziga, Vice-President of RAIPON and member of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, were elected as chairpersons. Michael Dodson, a member and rapporteur of the Permanent Forum was elected rapporteur for the Workshop.

7. There were about 80 participants at the Workshop, including 13 members of the Permanent Forum; the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people; indigenous experts from the Pacific region, Central and South America, Africa, the Arctic, North America and the Russian Federation; representatives of seven companies operating in the Russian Federation; representatives of the government of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Government of the Russian Federation and the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation; and representatives of national and international non-governmental organizations. The list of participants is contained in annex II.

8. Welcome speeches were given by Sergey Kharychi, President of RAIPON and Chairman of the State Duma of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug; Victor Kazarin, Vice-Governor of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug; Lidia Dyachenko, Deputy

Director of the Interracial Relations Department of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation; Vyacheslav Nikonov, member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation; Aqqaluk Lynge, Vice-Chairperson of the Permanent Forum; and the Chief of the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum.

III. Objectives of the Workshop

9. The Workshop sought to address some of the fundamental questions regarding the relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies:

- How can the interests of States and the private sector be aligned with the interests of indigenous peoples?
- What are the norms, laws and mechanisms needed to protect and respect the human rights of indigenous peoples, while guaranteeing the rights of States to develop the natural resources within their borders and promote a favourable environment for a vibrant private sector?
- What are some of the good examples, promising practices and lessons learned?
- Are current national and international legal frameworks and standards adequate?
- How are these laws and standards enforced?
- How can costs and benefits be shared?
- What is the role of international financial institutions in this context?

10. These questions were addressed through an analysis of the international standards and policies on indigenous peoples rights and corporate social responsibility; an exchange of experiences that illustrated the relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies in the Pacific region, Asia, Central and South America, the Arctic, North America and the Russian Federation; and an examination of good examples and promising practices of cooperation between indigenous peoples and industrial corporations.

11. The documents provided at the Workshop are posted on the website of the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

12. The Workshop took note of the fact that a number of international instruments of the United Nations system, as well as recent United Nations and other initiatives, outline standards and policies regarding indigenous peoples and industrial companies, including the following:

(a) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(c) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(d) The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

(e) International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries;

(f) The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as adopted by the Human Rights Council on 29 June 2006;

(g) The Convention on Biological Diversity, especially articles 8 (j) on access and benefit-sharing, and 10 (c) on customary sustainable use and related provisions;

(h) The United Nations Global Compact and its 10 principles (see para. 28 of the present report);

(i) The case law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights;

(j) The case laws of the Human Rights Committee and of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(k) The report of the 2001 Workshop on Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector Natural Resource, Energy and Mining Companies and Human Rights (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2002/3);

(l) The 2003 report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, focusing on the impact of large-scale or major development projects on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous communities (see E/CN.4/2003/90);

(m) The report of the 2005 Permanent Forum International Workshop on Methodologies regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Indigenous Peoples (E/C.19/2005/3), providing the elements of a common understanding of the principle;

(n) The report of the 2006 international workshop on partnerships with indigenous peoples (E/C.19/2006/4/Add.2), providing the elements of effective and efficient partnerships;

(o) The 2007 report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35; see also E/CN.4/2006/97);

(p) The International Finance Corporation policy on social and environmental sustainability and performance standards on social and environmental sustainability;

(q) The Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: norms on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/12/Rev.2).

13. The Workshop also heard presentations regarding regional experiences on the subject in Africa, the Arctic, Asia, Central and South America, North America and the Pacific region, as well as in the Russian Federation, including positive impacts

and the many challenges faced by indigenous peoples in connection with industrial companies.

14. The Workshop concluded that despite modest progress made in terms of awareness among States and industrial companies of the complex and serious problems faced by indigenous peoples as a result of their interaction with these companies, there was still a long way to go to strengthen the primary responsibility and accountability of States, to establish corporate social responsibility and genuine partnerships dealing with problems and benefits-sharing, and to build capacities among all actors to work together for positive results. In this context, it would be highly desirable to develop meaningful dialogue among all concerned to prevent conflict situations and to establish conflict resolution mechanisms when and where necessary.

15. Of particular concern were the violations of human rights faced by indigenous peoples, especially as a result of mega-projects, including mining, oil, gas and timber extraction and other extractive industries, monoculture plantations and dams and their impact, including environmental damage on their traditional lands, territories and resources, and on their subsistence, traditional knowledge and livelihoods, often resulting in conflict and forced displacement, further discrimination and marginalization, increased poverty and decline in health and well-being. Other negative impacts included the detrimental health effects of toxic dumping.

16. Positive impacts of relations between indigenous peoples and industrial companies, as presented by participants, included the creation of employment opportunities among indigenous people, the provision of health facilities, residential buildings, means of transportation and of communication, including for remote communities, and support for the cultural activities of those communities. Positive practices included agreements between companies, national and regional Governments and indigenous peoples, provision of an adequate framework for the conclusion of agreements, extensive heritage surveys, negotiated outcomes for traditional landowners, creation of professional centres for capacity-building and training, compensation, reforestation, royalty payments to indigenous peoples, issuance by indigenous communities of policies intended to regulate their relationships with industrial companies and the establishment of project management structures, some of which supported the prominent role of traditional ecological knowledge by creating board positions and business opportunities for indigenous environmental monitors, to ensure environmental protection, with the participation of indigenous peoples. The use of ethical standards for companies by indigenous advocates had also proved to be successful in some cases due to the impact on a company's public image.

17. Gaps identified by the Workshop include:

(a) Lack of comprehensive international standards covering the relations between indigenous peoples and industrial companies. Standards are fragmented in written or customary international law and practice and require a systematic approach so that they can serve as a practical guide to companies, States, indigenous communities and civil society at large;

(b) Lack of proper regulations and policies designed by States and other authorities;

(c) Lack of establishment of appropriate independent conflict resolution mechanisms nationally and internationally, to mediate and resolve differences between indigenous peoples and companies;

(d) Lack of adequate awareness by industrial companies and States of the responsibility of such companies in their relations with indigenous peoples; lack of capacity within companies to deal with indigenous issues;

(e) Lack of environmental and risk management plans and rehabilitation of land and environment after mining and other extractive activities;

(f) Lack of specific policies by companies to deal with indigenous peoples;

(g) Lack of opportunities for indigenous peoples to participate fully and effectively in the planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring of projects that affect their lives;

(h) Lack of benefit-sharing, a major challenge in the relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies;

(i) The regulatory role of States;

(j) Inconsistencies between laws at the national level regulating access to natural resources and laws regarding indigenous peoples and their rights to land;

(k) Lack of or inadequate implementation by States of national and international laws and standards;

(l) The overreliance, in some cases, by some States, on industrial companies to provide community infrastructure, basic services and citizenship entitlements in substitution for States' responsibility.

18. It is important to encourage, as previously recommended (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2002/3), implementation and compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as adopted by the Human Rights Council on 29 June 2006. All three parties, companies, States and indigenous peoples, should consider as a framework for partnerships in dignity articles 19, 20, 29 and 32 of the Declaration, which are devoted to the right to self-determination and, where relevant, to treaties and agreements.

19. Before exploiting lands and resources which affect the living conditions of indigenous peoples, companies must obtain the free, prior and informed consent (see E/C.19/2005/3) of the indigenous peoples concerned. Indigenous peoples have the right to participate equally in negotiations through their representative institutions in order to share benefits. Where necessary, they should have access to legal representation to prevent their rights from being infringed upon by the illegal conduct of companies.

20. The human rights of indigenous peoples, communities and individuals must be considered of the utmost priority when development projects are undertaken in indigenous areas. Governments should consider the human rights of indigenous peoples as a crucial factor when considering the objectives, costs and benefits of any development project in such areas, particularly when major private and/or public investments are intended. To the extent that major development projects impinge upon traditional indigenous territories or ancestral domains, indigenous land and property rights must be considered as human rights to be protected at all

times, whether they are recognized legally or not. In addition, any development projects or long-term strategy affecting indigenous areas must involve the indigenous communities as stakeholders, beneficiaries and full participants in the design, execution and evaluation stages.

21. The potential long-term economic, social and cultural effects of major development projects on the livelihood, identity, social organization and well-being of indigenous communities must be included in the assessment of their expected outcomes and must be closely monitored on an ongoing basis. Such effects would include health and nutrition status, migration and resettlement, changes in economic activities and standards of living, as well as cultural transformations and socio-psychological conditions, with special attention given to women and children.

22. All potential investors must be made aware that the human rights of indigenous peoples should be a prime objective when investment decisions in development projects are made that are expected to affect indigenous peoples directly or indirectly.

23. In the process of resources exploitation and production, companies should respect local indigenous cultures, traditions and customs, and respect and learn from the successful experience of indigenous peoples in environmental protection, sustainable development and co-management. At the same time, they should respect and protect the intellectual property of indigenous peoples, including in cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and skill, literature and art, and refrain from using it illegally.

24. When employing indigenous workers, companies have to ensure that those workers enjoy the relevant rights enshrined in international and domestic labour laws, including reasonable salaries and treatment, labour protection and equal opportunities, ensure that they are not discriminated against because of their indigenous status and make efforts to promote their right to participate in corporate management. Indigenous workers should get timely and reasonable remedy and compensation when their rights are violated. Special attention should be paid to the rights of indigenous women workers.

25. As the main body dealing with indigenous issues in the United Nations system, the Permanent Forum is mandated to assist indigenous peoples in realizing the above-mentioned goals. The Permanent Forum may pursue its mandate in the following ways:

(a) By reminding States that they bear the primary responsibility to supervise and regulate the activities of industrial companies within their territories. In this regard, the Forum should strengthen its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies and call upon States to fulfil their obligations under international human rights treaties, improve domestic legislation, establish effective administrative and judicial procedures, supervise domestic and international companies in obeying relevant laws, bring human rights violators to justice and offer assistance and remedies to victims;

(b) By enhancing the corporate social responsibility awareness of industrial companies. This can be achieved by conducting seminars, training programmes and field visits. Such activities can enhance the companies awareness of indigenous issues and encourage them to promote policies conducive to the enjoyment of and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples;

(c) By promoting the capacity-building of indigenous peoples and their communities, the Permanent Forum should provide expert advisory and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples to monitor corporate behaviour and thereby assist indigenous employees in safeguarding their legal rights and interests. Such an approach would enable indigenous peoples to seek redress in situations where industrial companies have violated their rights;

(d) By promoting good examples, promising practices and monitoring;

It is recommended that the Permanent Forum appoint a special rapporteur on private sector projects affecting indigenous peoples in all regions of the world, including to:

(i) Review existing frameworks and practices of consultation, benefit-sharing and dispute resolution between indigenous peoples and industrial companies;

(ii) Review indigenous policy papers and elements of good agreements with industrial companies;

(iii) Distil best examples and promising practices and solutions into a practical guideline, including for good neighbour agreements between industrial companies and indigenous peoples.

26. Despite the existing initiatives of corporate social responsibility, major challenges remain, notably on substantive policies, which fall short of meeting international human rights standards. Furthermore, implementation and enforcement mechanisms are either absent or fail to offer sufficient guarantees and remedies. Indigenous peoples must not only be considered as stakeholders but also as rights holders. In this regard, States, financial institutions and development agencies have a leading role to play in ensuring corporate accountability and respect for the promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples.

27. The access provided to industrial companies for conducting mining operations on indigenous peoples lands, when granted as a result of negotiation processes that respect and strictly adhere to the principle of free, prior and informed consent, is a privilege, involving extremely risky industrial practices in some of the last remaining and ecologically sensitive environments.

28. Regarding the United Nations Global Compact, which seeks to advance responsible corporate citizenship, the Workshop emphasized the need for companies to implement the 10 principles of the Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption (for further details on the Global Compact, see http://www.unglobalcompact.org), as well as for those principles to be analysed, including in terms of their meaning for indigenous peoples. Accordingly, the Workshop recommends that:

(a) Companies and civil society organizations, currently participating in the Global Compact initiative, implement, promote and monitor the 10 principles in terms of the realities faced by indigenous peoples;

(b) Companies and civil society actors, active in the area of indigenous issues, including indigenous peoples organizations, consider joining the Global Compact and promoting and implementing its 10 principles;

(c) The Permanent Forum consider discussing the issues of the Global Compact under the agenda item on economic and social development;

(d) The Permanent Forum, in cooperation with the office of the Global Compact and other relevant United Nations offices, prepare an analysis of the 10 principles of the Global Compact as they apply to indigenous peoples;

(e) The Permanent Forum and its secretariat take initiatives to join the Global Compact network as part of the seven United Nations offices already involved;

(f) The office of the Global Compact establish a task force in collaboration with the Permanent Forum to explore ways and means to sensitize the corporate world on the rights, specific concerns and needs of indigenous peoples in negotiating and establishing agreements with corporate businesses, including mining and extractive industries.

29. The Workshop urges international financial institutions to:

(a) Adopt a rights-based approach[1] in all project financing that has an impact on indigenous peoples;

(b) Adopt the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in all project financing;

(c) Require independent monitoring of participatory processes, and negotiations and verification of the successful outcomes of such processes in all projects financed by international financial institutions; to assess impacts on indigenous peoples;

(d) Require the active participation of indigenous peoples in the development and implementation of social and environmental assessment for all projects;

(e) Where there is free, prior and informed consent, require contractual agreements for equitable benefit-sharing, with active participation of indigenous peoples in all projects financed by international financial institutions on indigenous peoples lands and territories.

30. The Workshop welcomes the 2007 report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and notes its high degree of relevance for indigenous peoples human rights (A/HRC/4/35). It reiterates in particular the following conclusions and recommendations of the Special Representative to:

(a) Remind States of their duty to protect the human rights of indigenous peoples, especially with regard to preventing and punishing abuses by non-State actors, including industrial companies;

(b) Reiterate the need for standards and accountability mechanisms, including human rights impact assessments, against which to evaluate the impact of private sector initiatives on indigenous communities;

(c) Recognize that the challenge of aligning the interests of indigenous peoples, States and the private sector requires concerted measures and actions from all parties.

[1] See "The human rights based approach to development cooperation: towards a common understanding among United Nations agencies", available from http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/HR_Guides_CommonUnderstanding.pdf.

31. Noting the recommendation of the Workshop on Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector Natural Resource, Energy and Mining Companies and Human Rights (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2002/3, para. 7 (b)) to call for a second workshop, which was supported by the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people in his report (see E/CN.4/2003/90, para. 79) and by the workshop on the good practices of partnerships (see E/C.19/2006/4/Add.2), the Workshop on Perspectives between Indigenous Peoples and Industrial Companies adopts and reiterates the recommendation that a second workshop be held to elaborate a draft framework for dialogue and implementation on consultation, benefit-sharing and dispute resolution in private sector projects affecting indigenous peoples and invites the collaboration of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

32. The Workshop recommends that the Batani Fund consider rendering assistance in establishing cooperation between indigenous communities and industrial companies towards respecting and promoting the enjoyment of human rights by indigenous peoples by conducting seminars and round tables to discuss and create effective forms of mutually profitable collaborations in the Russian Federation.

33. The Workshop notes the example of the Assembly of First Nations (Canada) in developing an economic blueprint to set standards for collaboration between indigenous peoples and the corporate world from an indigenous perspective and recommends that the information be included in the documents of the Workshop for dissemination (see para. 11 above for website address).

34. The Workshop notes the launching of the indigenous environmental co-management project of the Global Environment Facility of the United Nations Environment Programme, called NPA-Arctic, and recommends that information about the project be widely disseminated in order to promote its success.

35. The Workshop reiterates the recommendations of the 2001 Workshop on Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector Natural Resource, Energy and Mining Companies and Human Rights, in particular, paragraphs 7 (b)-(d) and 10. It also calls on indigenous peoples organizations to increase efforts in seeking, producing and providing information, including at the grass-roots level, to raise awareness on global problems and trends among indigenous peoples, and thereby strengthen the effectiveness of the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

36. The Workshop also reiterates the call for the establishment of databanks and networking on a global scale of agreements and negotiation processes between indigenous peoples and industrial companies.

Annex I

Organization of work

Monday, 2 July

9.30-10 a.m.	Registration
10-10.45 a.m.	**Item 1: Opening ceremony, welcome speeches, election of officers and adoption of the agenda** • Sergey Kharychi, President of the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, Chairman of the State Duma of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug • Victor Kazarin, Vice-Governor of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug • Lidia Dyachenko, Deputy Director of the Interracial Relations Department of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation • Vyacheslav Nikonov, Member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation • Aqqaluk Lynge, Vice-Chair of the Permanent Forum • Chief, secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
10.45-11 a.m.	**Item 2: International standards and policies on indigenous peoples rights relevant to the meeting's topic** • United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as adopted by the Human Rights Council on 29 June 2006
11.20 a.m.-1 p.m.	**Item 2:** continued • Report of Workshop on Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector Natural Resource, Energy, Mining Companies and Human Rights: Wilton Littlechild • Interim report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (E/CN.4/2006/97): summary presented by the secretariat of the Permanent Forum • United Nations Global Compact: statement on behalf of the office of the Global Compact • 2003 report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights and

	fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (E/CN.4/2003/90): Rodolfo Stavenhagen
	• Multilateral development banks and indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation: policies, procedures and compliance: George Holliday and Sonia Zilberman
3-4.20 p.m.	**Item 3: Relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies: international experiences (situation, achievements, challenges)**
	• Pacific region: Brian Wyatt and Michael Dodson
	• Asia: Parshuram Tamang, Qin Xiaomei
	• Latin America: Carlos Chex
4.40-6 p.m.	• Africa: Vital Bambanze, Liliane Muzangi Mbela, William Langeveldt
	• Arctic: Gunn-Britt Retter and Aqqaluk Lynge
	• North America: Logan Hennessy and Meerim Kylychbekova
	• Russian Federation: Sergey Kharychi; indigenous peoples' rights in legislation of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug
	• Cooperation of the Yamal Company with indigenous peoples: Oleg Andreev
Tuesday, 3 July	
9.30-11 a.m.	**Item 4: Relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies: Russian experience (situation, achievements, challenges)**
	• Review of Russian legislation related to indigenous peoples: Olga Murashko
	• Relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies: the view of the Government of the Russian Federation: Lidia Dyachenko
	• Cooperation of Sakhalin Energy Investment Company with the indigenous people of Sakhalin: Yuliya Zavyalova
	• Examples of cooperation of Exxon Neftegas Ltd. with the indigenous peoples of Khabarovsk and Sakhalin regions: Natalya Ivanova
	• Cooperation of indigenous peoples and industrial companies in Sakha Republic (Yakutiya): Andrey Krivoshapkin

11.20 a.m.-1 p.m.	**Item 5: Examples of cooperation between indigenous peoples and industrial companies**
	• Cooperation of "Yamburggasdobycha" Company with indigenous peoples in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug: Oleg Andreyev
	• Cooperation between indigenous peoples and industrial companies in the Purovsk area of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug: Mariya Klimova
	• Environmental co-management of indigenous peoples and industrial companies in the framework of the "NPA Arctic" project: Ivan Senchenya
	• Lukoil Company: Konstantin Belyaev
	• Presentation of the International Development Fund for Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (Batani): Yana Dordina
1.45-2.45 p.m.	Drafting group (as necessary)
3-4 p.m.	**Item 5:** continued
4.20-6 p.m.	**Item 6: Conclusions and recommendations**

Annex II

List of participants

Name	*Functional title*
Eduardo Aguiar De Almeida	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Oleg Andreyev	General director, "Yamburggasdobycha" Company
Hassan Id Balkassm	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Vital Bambanze	Vice-President, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee
Konstantin Belyaev	Chief mineral surveyor, Lukoil Company
Yuri Boychenko	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Carlos Chex	Vice-President, Asociación Sotz'il, Guatemala; member, Indigenous Council of Central America
Michael Dodson	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Yana Dordina	Director, International Development Fund for Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (Batani Fund)
Lidia Dyachenko	Deputy head, Department of Inter-ethnic Relations, Ministry of Regional Development, Russian Federation
Elia Gutierrez de Stavenhagen	Assistant to the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people
Logan Hennessy	Consultant, Pacific Environment; Assistant Professor, San Francisco State University
Charles Henri Hirsch	Chairman of the Board, closed joint stock company "Eurotek"
George Holliday	Programme Manager, Europe and Central Asia, Bank Information Center
Natalya Ivanova	Head of group on socio-economic issues, «Exxon Neftegas Ltd.»
Nikolay Kalashnikov	Second Secretary, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation
Sergey Kharychi	Chairman of the State Duma of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug; President of the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (RAIPON)
Mariya Klimova	Chairman, Purovsky branch, Association "Yamal for Future Generations!"; Vice-President, RAIPON

Name	*Functional title*
Merike Kokajev	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Lara Korablinova	Consultant, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Andrey Krivoshapkin	President, Association of Indigenous Peoples of Sakha Republic (Yakutia); Deputy, Parliament of Sakha Republic (Yakutia)
Meerim Kylychbekova	Russia Programme Associate, Pacific Environment
William Langeveldt	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Wilton Littlechild	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Aqqaluk Lynge	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Olga Murashko	Representative, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
Liliane Muzangi Mbela	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Li Nan	Deputy Director, Human Rights Division, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China
Ida Nicolaisen	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Vyacheslav Nikonov	Member, Public Chamber of the Russian Federation; President, "Polity" Foundation
Juan Fernando Núñez	Associate Social Affairs Officer, secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Gunn-Britt Retter	Head, Arctic and Environmental Unit, Saami Council
Ivan Senchenya	Manager, United Nations Environment Programme/Global Environment Facility project "NPA Arctic"
Alexander Shapel	Head, Division on Regional Cooperation, Second European Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation
Vladimir Sherbakov	General director, "Terneyles" Company
Elsa Stamatopoulou	Chief, secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Rodolfo Stavenhagen	Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people
Pavel Sulyandziga	Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; Member, Public Chamber of the Russian Federation; First Vice-President, RAIPON

Name	*Functional title*
Parshuram Tamang	**Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**
Alexander Vorotnikov	**Head, Division on Regional Affairs and Informational Support, Department on Territorial Development, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Russian Federation**
Brian Wyatt	**Director, Goldfields Land and Sea Council, Australia**
Qin Xiaomei	**Member, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**
Sonia Zilberman	**Programme Coordinator, Europe and Central Asia, Bank Information Center**
Yuliya Zavyalova	**Coordinator on indigenous peoples issues, Sakhalin Energy Investment Company**